

11-27-1959

Kenyon Collegian - November 27, 1959

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digital.kenyon.edu/collegian>

Recommended Citation

"Kenyon Collegian - November 27, 1959" (1959). *The Kenyon Collegian*. 2138.
<https://digital.kenyon.edu/collegian/2138>

This News Article is brought to you for free and open access by the College Archives at Digital Kenyon: Research, Scholarship, and Creative Exchange. It has been accepted for inclusion in The Kenyon Collegian by an authorized administrator of Digital Kenyon: Research, Scholarship, and Creative Exchange. For more information, please contact noltj@kenyon.edu.

KENYON COLLEGIAN

A Journal of Student Opinion

Vol. LXXXVI

Gambier, Ohio — November 27, 1959

No. 5

CHEKHOV'S SEA GULL MAIDEN FLIGHT DEC, 3

The *Sea Gull* by Anton Chekhov will be presented December 3, 4 and 5 as Kenyon's initial theatrical event for the 1959-60 season. The *Sea Gull* will also launch the Company of Fifteen. The opening will be an auspicious occasion, and vying for front-row tickets will be, as usual, a ruthless and exciting affair.

What is *The Sea Gull* about?

It is exceedingly difficult to define Chekhov's plays in capsule form. *The Sea Gull* is perhaps the most difficult in this respect. The *Sea Gull* is first of all about love. It is also concerned with creativity, with what people can do in life. It is about Trepleff, a young man with a gift for writing, and about Nina, with whom he is in love. Many of the people of *The Sea Gull* try to lean back on their own resources — try to proclaim themselves — only to find they have no inner resources, there is nothing to proclaim. *The Sea Gull* is about the search for the non-existent.

The Sea Gull was first produced in 1896 in St. Petersburg. Poorly received, it was such a large flop as to be almost a scandal. It was the first of Chekhov's four major plays, the others being: *Uncle Vanya*, *The Three Sisters* and *The Cherry Orchard*. All of Chekhov's short stories had been published prior to this date, hence he was at the height of his powers. Chekhov's plays have been frequently presented in our day. *The Sea Gull* was performed again in 1897 by the then-struggling Moscow Art Theatre. It was their first great success, and as a result they chose the sea gull as their symbol.

Uncle Vanya appeared on television and off-Broadway a few years ago. *The Three Sisters* is currently off-Broadway, and Joshua Logan's adaptation of *The Cherry Orchard* had a successful run on Broadway. Logan called it *The Wisteria Trees*, and moved its location to the American pre-Civil War South.

Tickets for *The Sea Gull* can be picked up at the box-office of the Hill Theater between 1 and 2 p. m. beginning November 30.

Blood Goal Falls Short

The annual Bloodmobile visit took place on Monday, November 23. This year's effort yielded 124 pints of blood which is 26 under the minimum goal. Last year a total of 159 pints were collected by the Red Cross here at Kenyon. Two hundred and nine registered to give blood — 187 Students, 18 faculty members, and 4 faculty students. Out of this number there were 80 cancellations due to failure of parents to return permission slips, colds, fatigue, or simple failure to show up. Seven "walk-ins" helped bring up the total number of pints collected.

The Chase Society was the campus organization which contributed the most in time and effort during the day. Of the society membership the hardest workers who had volunteered their help were Sam Scott, Bill Burrows, Ed Chase, Martin Skinner, John Charles.

The canteen chairman was Mrs. R. Rand. Her assistants were Mrs. F. E. Lund, Mrs. S. R. McCowan, and Mrs. Paul Titus. Other faculty wives, etc., who

(Cont. on Page 3, Col. 4)

Company Of 15 Plus 4

A new drama organization has taken over the speech building: The Company of Fifteen, has taken the place of the Dramatic Club as Kenyon's major play producing society. The Dramatic Club, last year, showed signs of becoming too large and unwieldy — and too passive — an organization for actual play producing, it frequently being left up to individuals who didn't have time to shoulder all the responsibility involved.

The Company of Fifteen is on its way toward becoming a sort of Repertoire company in residence; it is composed of a hardy and slavishly dedicated group of individuals who are willing (nay, delighted) to fill various capacities behind the scenes and "out front" on nearly every show. The "chosen few," (there are, at present, nineteen members, but the name remains the same); Eleanor Bartels, David Bilik, John Charles, David Johnson, Marge Johnson, Bill McCabe, James Michael, Linda Moore, John Nesius, Art Pellman, Ruth Scudder, Dan Simkins, John Stanley, Eleanor Sullivan, Bill Vaughn, Peter Wallach, Ted Walsh, Tim Zinne-man, Christine Zucker.

The opening production for the '59-'60 season, Anton Chekhov's *The Sea Gull* (translation by Stark Young), is now in the stage of rehearsal, and will be presented to the Gambier and Mount Vernon communities December 3, 4 and 5. *The Sea Gull*, written in 1895, is one of the Russian master's finest and best-known plays, and is a most moving exploration of (to quote William Faulkner's Nobel Prize address), "The human heart in conflict with itself."

The principals in the cast are: Eleanor Sullivan, Ted Walsh, John Stanley, Christine Zucker, Art Pellman, Ruth Scudder, Linda Moore, Bill McCabe, John Nesius, David Bilik, and Dan Simkins. The play's director is James Michael.

Following *The Sea Gull*, is a dramatization of James Thurber's *The Thirteen Clocks*. Several students who have at the moment other commitments, are joining the Company of Fifteen for its second play. Company meetings are held at 7:30 every Monday and Wednesday evening in the Green Room of the speech building. Those interested in becoming members should feel free to come to any of the meetings. J.C.

NOTICE
KENYON SYMPOSIUM
December 6, 1959
DR. RICHARD LONGAKER
(Subject to be Announced)
North Hanna Lounge
3:00 P. M.

Prof. Warner Addresses I. R. C.

At the final meeting in the fall semester of the International Relations Club, Professor H. Landon Warner spoke on the pressing Cuban problem. Professor Warner's digression began with a brief discussion of the Twentieth century history of Cuba, and especially of the meteoric rise of Fulgencio Batista in 1933. Batista's coup d'etat on September 4 of that year gave birth to a quasi-democratic regime which came to power in 1944. John Gunther, in his book, *Inside Latin America*, described Batista as "a man who hated cruelty," and the former expressed the opinion that if Batista's luck continued, the Cuban problem would be solved. That this opinion was never confirmed was attributed to the corruption and "unprecedented brutality" of Batista's second regime which lasted from 1952 to 1958. Because of the disillusionment of the middle class, intellectuals, and lower Roman Catholic clergy, Batista's power was soon placed in a very precarious position, and allowed for the advent of Fidel Castro.

Professor Warner then discussed in detail the present Castro regime, its domestic as well as international problems, and some of the possible solutions. The primary problem confronting Castro is the revision of Cuba's highly unbalanced economy. Since Castro came to power, he has instituted numerous agrarian as well as industrial reforms aimed at alleviating the poverty, and thus stabilizing the economy of Cuba. Toward the development of Cuba's economy, Castro has also aided his cause by: 1.) surrounding himself with able economic advisors, 2.) instituting considerable honest tax reforms, and 3.) beginning plans for economic diversification. According to Professor Warner, however, the disadvantages of Castro's economic program for the present seem to outweigh the advantages. The anti-U.S. propaganda has destroyed tourist trade which was Cuba's second most important source of capital. The new Agrarian Reform Law has created opposition even within Castro's

(Cont. on Page 4, Col. 5)

Harvard Here Spring Debate

The debate team announced today Harvard's acceptance of its invitation to debate at Kenyon during their annual spring tour in early April. The debate will be on the National Collegiate topic for this year, "Resolved: Congress should have the power to overrule decisions of the Supreme Court."

The team began the 1959-60 season with a 3-1 record at the Denison meets last month, where it met the University of Pittsburgh, Oberlin, O. S. U. and Hiram.

Other tournaments scheduled for this season include the Pittsburgh Cross-Exam in early December, the Miami meet at Oxford, the Cherry Blossom tournaments at Washington in the spring and several other Ohio meets.

Northrop Fry Speaks Here "Literature As Possession"

In his lecture on November 23, entitled "Literature As Possession," Professor Northrop Frye examined the distinctions between ordinary speech, discursive ideas and literature.

Professors Visit Air Force Academy On AFROTC Trip

Eight persons from Kenyon visited the Air Force Academy this past weekend. They were Professors Raymond English, Denis Baly, Richard Longaker, the Messrs. Thomas Edwards, Richard Pfeiffer, Lester Baum, Miss Beverly Speck, Captain H. Dale Sommers, and Terry Moody.

The Kenyon group formed part of a larger group from four Ohio Schools, Kenyon, Denison, Otterbein, and Ohio Wesleyan. The group was composed of members of the administration and Air Force ROTC Cadets of these schools. The trip was arranged by the Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps to promote more knowledge and better understanding of the Air Force on the part of the personnel at those colleges which have ROTC units and to familiarize the ROTC cadets with the Air Force.

The group departed from Port Columbus early Thursday morning, November 19, in an Air Force C-119 flown by Air Force Reserve pilots and Captain Sommers. They arrived at Peterson Field in Colorado Springs at 2 P. M. and were met by a special assistant to the superintendent of the Air Force Academy.

Enroute to their rooms at the Visiting Officers Quarters they were given a tour of Colorado Springs, including the famed Garden of the Gods, and the Air Force Academy. Their guide explained the history of the Academy pointing out that if the Academy does as well as West Point and Annapolis in motivating graduates for lifetime careers of service, it will save its cost several times over in pilot training outlays alone. It was pointed out that the Air Force will still continue to obtain many fine officers from other sources, especially through the Reserve Officer Training Corps and Civilian colleges and universities, such as Kenyon, which produce men with a highly desirable variety of background, training, and experience. However, the number of such non-Academy officers produced do not meet the needs of the service. It was learned that \$137,400,000

(Cont. on Page 4, Col. 3)

He finds that speech is distinct from prose in that it is disconnected, often repetitive rhetoric most clearly evinced in the language of a child. Prose is, however, the means employed in literature and the discourse of the highly educated.

Dr. Frye observes that although the innate rhythm of ordinary speech isn't contained in prose, it is inherent in verse. Oratory is even a further step toward verse with its quality of rhythmic effect. For this reason poetry has always preceded prose in a nation's culture since prose can come only after a cultured, intellectual development.

Prose then, he explains, is used for the discursive purpose and is the literary interpretation of the logical or abstract thoughts contained in poetry. Prose assumes major importance for its critical function which is absent in poetry.

According to Dr. Frye, Euphuism, the embellished style of conversation popularized in the Elizabethan age, comes closest to verse in that it has rhyme and alliteration but not in verse form. In this mode of speech, the writer disregards what the reader may think of his content and even puts up a "barrier of poetical imitation" to conceal his meaning.

It is Dr. Frye's contention that true prose has thus developed into pure poetry, evolving from disconnected speech into pure, continuous, reliable patterns of verse. He cites the Heroic form of writing as the closest thing to pure poetry in prose. Blank verse gives

(Cont. on Page 3, Col. 5)

Union Lobbyist To Speak Here

Mr. George Riley, a legislative representative (trade-union lobbyist) for the AFL-CIO for the past 11 years, will address the assembly Tuesday, December 8, on "Government Responsibility in Labor Relations."

Mr. Riley organized and served as Operation Director for the Government Employees Council, which coordinated legislative activity of 20 AFL Unions. He then became Staff Director for the U. S. Senate Committee on the Post Office and Civil Service during the 80th Congress.

(Cont. on Page 2, Col. 4)



Left to right: John McGinnis, Bill Hartman, Gerry Fields, Richy Rubin, Steve Weissman.



Kenyon Collegian

— Since 1856 —

Editors Jim Robinson, John Duvall
News Editor Ritchie Rubin
Sports Editors Hank Kassen, Dale Bessire
Business Manager Herb Winkler
Photographers Peter Wallach, Gerard De Oreo
Circulation Manager Jeff Holah
Advertising Manager Joe Keever
Editorial Staff: Dave Weber, J. T. Moore, Frank Lovrien, Bob Hoge, John Ramsay, Tom Coon, Charles Williams, Bob McDonald, Bill Woods, John Binder, Steve Herbst, Mich Tanhauser, Bob Willoughby, Lamar Hill, Tim Fuller, Ed Chase, Norman Hane.
Sports Staff: Gil Sperry, Bob MacDonald, Jim Rosenstiel, Jan Hallenbeck.
 Office located in Rosse Hall. Telephone GAbriel 7-3851
 Represented for national advertising by National Advertising Services, Inc. College Publishers Rep., 420 Madison Ave., N. Y.
 Subscriptions are \$3.50 a year. Send requests for subscriptions and/or inquiries for advertising rates to: Business Manager, Kenyon Collegian, Box 308, Gambier, Ohio.
 Printed by the Manufacturing Printers Company, Mount Vernon, Ohio.

THE SPOKESMAN

Opportunity . . .

With a view toward the season of Thanksgiving, it is, perhaps, a timely subject to consider for a moment our individual and collective fortune, particularly in respect to the opportunities offered us during our stay at Kenyon.

The concept of **opportunity** is of some importance in a treatment of this subject, for what is a college education if not a series of related opportunities? It is up to the individual to grasp these opportunities when presented, not letting them slip by through a lack of interest or initiative. A successful man in any field is seen to be one who has made the best of opportunity.

The opportunities offered the Kenyon student are many and varied, suited to the differing needs of individuals, and yet in the long view, the sum of these opportunities should add up to a consistent end.

It is always discouraging to those concerned with the advancement of this system, to see opportunities which are offered—disregarded. A particular example of this disregard has been recently exhibited during the present running lecture series, wherein, attendance has been up till now lethargic, and often disinterested. In itself, this is perhaps a small thing, considering all the factors involved in a four year span of college life; but it serves, unfortunately, to typify an attitude which seems to be growing and which gnaws away at the basic precepts and aims of the college community.

This idea of a, "consistent end," or a, "basic aim," of Kenyon has been constantly referred to. Let us consider, for a moment, the nature of this concept as directly applicable to ourselves. What are we trying to accomplish by study and life at Kenyon?

Ultimately, the answer resolves itself in a knowing of oneself — As the old story goes, to "know thyself," is the ultimate design of education. Let us look at some of the ways in which we can accomplish this end. "To thine ownself be true." Perhaps one of the more important things an education gives an individual, is the knowledge that a person might conceivably fool all of the people all of the time, but in the long run cannot fool himself. The ability to "know oneself," presupposes honesty with self. Self realization allows a man to take a long look at his goal and to grasp or reject as the case may be, those advantages and opportunities which arise.

Perhaps, then, success is **not** the goal of a college and specifically a Kenyon education. At least the choice is left to the individual to make of himself what he sees fit, having gained, supposedly, some insight to himself during college. The college is here, we believe, to show a student himself and others, and to offer opportunities for expressing his hopes, derived from this realization. For this we should be thankful. What we do with these opportunities is an individual problem, and we are answerable to none but ourselves in the final analysis.

J.K.R.

Kenyon Film Society Presentations

Motion pictures for the rest of the semester will be:
 Nov. 28 — **The Juggler** plus Cartoon
 Dec. 5 — **All about Eve** plus Cinema 16 "Bob Scotch"
 Jan. 9 — **Boot Polish** plus Cartoon
 Jan. 16 — **Go Man Go** plus Cinema 16 "Be Gone Dull Care"
 Jan. 23 — **Man with a Million** plus special feature "Danse Macabre"
 Special attention is called to the Film Society presentation of "Boot Polish" created by the brilliant Indian producer Raj Kapoor, who has achieved world fame with the production of "Awaraz" and the more recent "Panthor Panchali." As in previous Film Society features an admission of 50c will be charged.

Dr. Thornton Experiments In Embryonic Regeneration

Professor Charles E. Thornton, Chairman of Kenyon's Biology Department, has recently performed some significant experiments in the field of limb regeneration.

Professor Thornton, like many biologists, has been intrigued by the wonders of regeneration. The second semester of last year he began pertinent experimentation while on a sabbatical at Stanford University.

Stanford provided Dr. Thornton with a private laboratory where he could do his research. The specific laboratory problem that Dr. Thornton worked on at Stanford and is continuing to work on at Kenyon is the analysis of the effect of aneurogenesis on limb regeneration in salamanders. Aneurogenesis simply means the absence of nerves, or removal of nerves while the embryo is in its earliest stages. In order to produce this condition of aneurogenesis, Dr. Thornton fused two salamander embryos side by side. Parabioses, or the artificial production of Siamese twins, resulted. Then, Professor Thornton proceeded to remove the hindbrain and spinal cord of one of the twin salamanders which is now called the parasite. This technique is employed so that the parasitic salamander is no longer capable of nerve growth to the limbs.

Now, the parasitic twins is thus helpless and depends completely on its twin, now called the host, for nourishment. The nourishment is supplied through a connected blood system from the host to the parasitic salamander.

When the forelimbs develop they are aneurogenic in that they lack nerves and actually never had nerves. Dr. Thornton then amputated the forelimbs, and an

Survival Techniques For Kenyon Cadets

On Thursday, 29 November 1959, the Kenyon Corps of Cadets held a common hour in Rosse Hall and were given an insight into the survival courses of the United States Air Force. This was the first of a series of lectures on aspects of Air Force training, which is to be presented to the Corps.

Two instructors from the USAF Survival School of Lockbourne AFB at Nelsonville, Ohio were present to give the lecture. After explaining the purpose of the survival courses, a movie was shown about Evasion. When the movie was completed, a sample lecture on survival was given to the Corps. These two items presented the Corps with an idea of the importance of survival training.

The mission of the Survival School at Nelsonville is to give air crews a refresher course in survival. Such courses entail a period of two and a half days and include lectures on existing in the wilderness, whether it be in the arctic regions, jungle regions of on a desert. Instructions is given in such important things as Water and Food and Where to Find Them, Traps and Snares, Fire-building, and Shelters. These courses are brief and are only aimed at being a refresher course in subjects which have been taught in greater detail at Stead AFB or other bases which feature primary teaching. After the lectures, the air crews utilize the information and learn further thru actual experience by making an overland trek through the wilds of southern Ohio.

Later in the year the AFROTC will present more lectures on the United States Air Force and its mission.

unusual phenomenon occurred. The limb of the salamander proceeded to regenerate. Usually, when one denervates a normal salamander's limb by cutting the shoulder nerves at the upper limb, the limb is unable to regenerate, and only a stump is formed.

Thus, Dr. Thornton concluded, tissues which are in contact with a normal nerve circuit during their development come to depend on a certain, although at present unknown, nerve influence which controls the tissues ability to regenerate.

As a further conclusive test of the nerves effect on tissue Dr. Thornton removed some skin from the aneurogenic forelimb of the parasitic salamander and then grafted some skin from the normally innervated host twin on to the parasite. He then amputated the aneurogenic limb; it failed to regenerate. The conclusion was an obvious one: the skin from the normally innervated salamander could not take part in regeneration. In fact, the normal nerve tissue actually inhibits the aneurogenic tissues from regenerating! In other words, the nerve tissue from a normal salamander limb can impose its own nerve dependence on an aneurogenic parasitic twin.

At this point, a decisive question arises: what is this peculiar neural factor that controls regeneration?

Dr. Thornton believes further experimentation of the sort described could possibly lead to a better understanding of the interaction of nerves and tissues.

Finally, Dr. Thornton stated, "If, in the future, we discover this mysterious interaction between nerves and tissues in relation to regeneration, it would not be unfeasible to produce regeneration in animals which do not possess this ability."

Riley

(Cont. from Page 1, Col. 5)

Originally a newspaper man, he acted as Washington columnist on several newspapers for 15 years. He was Editor for newspapers in Birmingham, Mobile, New Orleans and Oklahoma City.

It is expected and hoped that questions concerning the steel situation will be put to Mr. Riley who has presumably treaded this ground before. Also, taking editorial liberties, the Collegian poses this question to Mr. Riley: **What about Labor and Management's Responsibility in Labor Relations?**

REX L. ROWLEY INSURANCE

Phone GA 7-2453
 Gambier, Ohio

No Success on Date? Try Feeding Her!

Editor's Note: The following article is from the Ring-Tum Phi, the college newspaper of Washington and Lee University. We reprint it here because much of it could be said to be true of Kenyon — ask your date sometime.

(Editor's note: This is the first of a series of articles written by students at nearby women's colleges giving their views on various aspects of W&L. Today two Randolph-Macon seniors discuss "What do you dislike about W&L weekends?")

We are replying with an opinion, rather than a representative answer, as our criticisms are limited to the observation and experience of two Randolph-Macon seniors. Just to be scientific, however, we dug some evidence out of the mysterious archive in the Dean of Students' office and found that we are writing with the authority of 87 overnights to W&L in the past three years, not to mention innumerable day trips. This may not prove a thing, though, except that the authors are partial to W&L.

Not too many people complain about W&L weekends, although this is often a matter of pride. A girl whose blind date was sworn to be a six-foot Adonis won't always return and truthfully report that he barely reached her shoulder and spoke only Pakistanian. We wish you would be a little more objective in describing your friends so that we could match up blind dates more successfully.

On the other hand, for one reason or another, girls generally enjoy W&L weekends. We feel justified in saying, however, that this is often in the face of sizeable disappointment.

There's something discouraging about spending hours pressing two formals, then lugging them "over the hill," only to be seen by our dates in nothing more flattering than bermudas and crew-neck. But we don't entirely blame you, agreeing that dances certainly aren't W&L's most outstanding social feature.

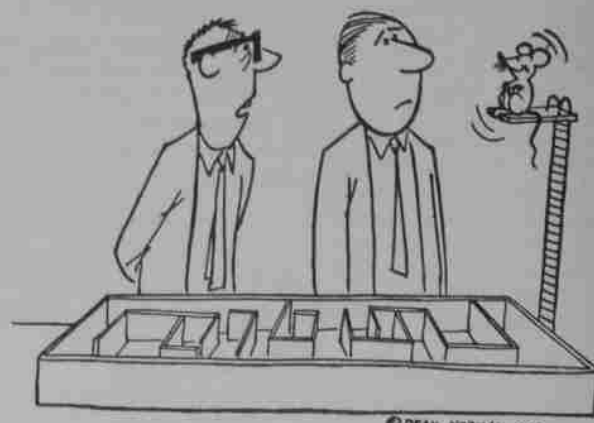
Dancing with the same person — any person — for an infinite length of time becomes tedious, and the only alternative seems to be to align yourselves on that endless row of chairs (which could, contrary to popular opinion, replace your most effective means of stopping conversation!)

No matter what the occasion, we cannot stress enough the fact that W&L men should feed their dates. When the accompanying rites of church are all too often lacking, we do not appreciate enforced fasting rituals. These

(Cont. on Page 4, Col. 4)

Please Patronize Our Advertisers

CAMPUS COMEDY



"WELL, THE EXPERIMENT WASN'T A COMPLETE FAILURE. THE RAT IS GETTING A PH.D."

CARR, MAYHER LEAD 60 SWIMMING TEAM

The 1959-60 swimming season will open on the seventh of December with a practice meet with Dayton YMCA, one of the best teams of its kind in the state. Following Saturday, the 12th, the swimmers travel to Akron for the Conference Relays. For the swimmers themselves, the season began the 12th of October, with the beginning of calisthenics and long distance work. According to Coach Tom Edwards, the swimmers now are beginning to concentrate more on sprints, while continuing work on long-distance endurance.

On the outlook for this season, Coach Edwards' one comment is that it will be a "challenge." He definitely feels the team can be a good one, but it will be handicapped by a lack of both depth and experience. The main strength of the team lies in the sophomore and freshman classes, as only five of the team's twenty men are upperclassmen, diver Toby Martin, backstrokers John Woolam, and Bill Waters, and freestylers Scott Leiper and Phil Post. Coach Edwards will have to depend mainly on his returning sophomores to carry the burden of winning meets. Co-captain Phil Mayher, a conference record holder and three time winner in the conference meet last winter, could quite conceivably swim half the events and win them. However, as he can only swim three in a meet, Mr. Edwards' job will be where to place him. Mayher will probably swim the 200 yd. backstroke, the 200 yd. individual medley, and the 440 yd. freestyle. The other co-captain, Jim Carr, will be depended upon in the butterfly and breaststroke events, which he won last year in the conference meet. He will be hard

pushed by freshman Lin Hayes, who has shown excellent prospect in practice, especially at the 100 yard butterfly. Coach Edwards feels that Hayes will be one of the key freshmen this year. Other sophomores include freestylers John Oliver and Tom Hoffmann, both members of last year's conference champion freestyle relay, sprint freestyler Chip Cunningham, and breaststroker Carl Fleishhauer.

The freshman class is good, but is wanting a backstroker. The freshmen are most powerful in the freestyle events, with high-school All-Americans Bud Kuppenheimer and Dave Evans the two brightest prospects. Mr. Edwards also has great hope for long-distance man Tim Pierce, who has beaten some of the veterans regularly in practice. Bob Query has just changed from a freestyler to a breaststroker, and it will be some time before he perfects his stroke. Other freshmen include Hayes, Rick Reimenschnieder, and Jim Scherer. The latter two are both freestylers.

Thus, with a young and inexperienced team, Kenyon swimming may not be as good this year as it has been in the past. The two biggest competitors will be Ohio Wesleyan, who lost only one man, and Wittenberg, who showed surprising strength in last year's conference meet. Because of the lack of depth, Mr. Edwards doubts seriously the team's chances in the forthcoming relay meet. In this meet depth, and not so much quality, is the important factor. The team's first time trials were to be held last Wednesday, and they will have been a good indicator of the team's progress.



Practice begins for 1959-60 tank team.

A. S. I. S. Announces Summer Program

The American Student Information Service has announced its summer program for 1960. Opportunities are available for work in almost all the countries of Western Europe. Applications for positions are reaching the local and central bureaus rapidly and it is of the greatest importance that any further applications be filed immediately.

To quote from the bulletin prepared by the ASIS the background of the organization is as follows. "Founded in 1957 as an experiment in student exchange, the American Student Information Service first limited its membership to a small number of students, placing them in summer positions in Europe, and providing their other facilities to them. This novel idea took hold, and the organization was besieged

with requests from students all over America who wanted to join its program. Thus the American Student Information Service, or the ASIS, as it is called today, was born." The ASIS is a merger of the facilities above described and the Camp Counselor International Exchange Program. The ASIS works in close contact with the American Youth Hostels and in this way can deliver invaluable service in arranging for lodgings on the Continent and in England.

The membership in the ASIS is \$15.00 for the first year and \$8.00 for each year thereafter. There is also a \$5.00 non-refundable application fee. The information will be in the hands of the Alumni and Placement office.

Dorothy's Lunch
Gambier
Beer and Food



Freshman Lin Hayes on the block for Lord Mermen.

MINUTE B-BALL SQUAD SHOWS FINE PROMISE

On the night of Nov. 22, this scribe had the pleasure of interviewing the Kenyon basketball coach, Bob Harrison. When asked for a statement of what our chances are for the coming season, Mr. Harrison pulled no punches.

"I was disappointed at the start of pre-season practice for out of eleven lettermen returning to school only five reported. Now, however, I feel we'll have a good year. We're inexperienced, with seven freshmen on the squad, but everyone is benefitting from lots of work due to the small size of the squad — just 13 men. All the veterans are playing better at this time than at the corresponding time last year. As to the success we will enjoy, I can only say one thing — our season could go either way. The support of the student body could well be the difference. There's no incentive playing before an empty house, you know."

"The spirit of the squad is good. We've got pretty good team speed, and the shooting should be much improved over last year. However we're lacking in overall size and experience. I'm hoping that hustle and aggressiveness will make up for shortcomings in ability."

The last question put to the coach was one that could have been avoided, but the answer was straight-forward and honest. The question was, "What will the starting lineup be?"

The reply was "As of now only three men are certain of starting; Captain Bob Ramsay at one forward spot, Jeff Slade at center,

and upperclassman Dave Leahy at one of the guard positions. A real dogfight is being waged for the other two spots."

Before our conversation was over, Coach Harrison asked me to remind all Kenyon students of two important dates. On Sunday afternoon, Nov. 29th, the Syracuse Nats of the National Basketball Association will hold a clinic and inter-squad game in Kenyon's Wertheimer Field House. The general public, as well as Kenyon students, will have an opportunity to see such great ballplayers as Dolph Schayes, George Yardley, and Johnny Kerr — as well as Coach Harrison himself, formerly a member of the Nats — in action. Reliable sources have it that if Kenyon and the surrounding area fill the field house to capacity that a regular season N.B.A. game will be held here next year. Admission, by the way, will be \$.50 for students, \$1.00 for non-students.

On Thursday night, Dec. 3rd, the 1959-60 edition of the Kenyon cagers open its season, traveling to Delaware, Ohio to take on the Battling Bishops of Ohio Wesleyan. A large contingent of Kenyon rooters might be just the stimulant to spark the Lords to their initial victory. Support Kenyon basketball and a winning ball club could be the reward.

Blood Goal

(Cont. from Page 1, Col. 1)

assisted were Mrs. Frank Bailey as Nurse's Aide, Mrs. James Michael, nurse, Mrs. R. B. Brown, Mrs. W. H. Thomas, and Mrs. Philip Porter.

WKCO SUNDAY SCHEDULE

TIME	PROGRAM TITLE	ANNOUNCER
1:00-2:00 p.m.	"Sunday Entree"	Dave Stiles Jim Roberts
2:00-5:00	"Matinee"	Jon Katz
5:00-6:00	"Curtain Call"	Bob Kuhn
6:00-6:30	"Dinner Serenade"	Rick Story
6:30-7:00	"Language Weekly"	Language Staff
7:00-8:30	"Contemporary Concert"	Jim Allison
8:30-9:00	"Organs Highlighted"	John Knepper
9:00-11:00	"Symphony Hall"	Dick Spero
11:00-1:00 a.m.	"The Late Show"	Pete Sharp

WALKER'S
Corsages for any Occasion
Call by Phone EX 2-8911
2 Miles West of Gambier

**RAILSTON'S
BARBER SHOP**
302 South Main Street
4 Barbers, No Waiting
Phone EX 3-4811

This Week In Sports . . .

BASKETBALL

Thurs., Dec. 3 at Ohio Wesleyan
game time 8 P. M.
Sat., Dec. 5 at Fenn, game time
8 P. M.

Delts Down A.D.'S Win Football Title

The long intramural football season came to an end on November 20th with the Delts emerging as the champions, beating the A.D.'s 7-6 in a hard fought contest. The game was predominantly a defensive battle with infrequent scoring threats halted by fine defensive play on the part of both teams. The Delts scored the winning touchdown on the runback of an intercepted pass by Bob Ramsey. Delt quarterback John Clark dashed straight up the middle to score the all-important extra point. The Alpha Delt touchdown came on a quick, short pass to Tony Scott in the end zone. The big break for the Delts came when the A.D. attempt to pass for the extra point failed.

The Delt victory sent the A.D.'s and the Phi Kapp's into a tie for second place while the Beta's wound up holding down third place.

Northrop Frye

(Cont. from Page 1, Col. 5)

up some of the pure poetic pattern but successfully combines meter and rhythm. Poetry developed in the Euphuistic style places a line of pure verse against a line of blank verse. These mixed forms serve to impart humor and parody while the pure forms characterize the serious work.

Professor Frye then dealt with the idea of "associative rhythm" in both prose and poetry. By this he means the hypnotic, repetitive effects of certain rhythmic styles which are very appealing to the reader. The disconnected nature of these styles suggests the familiar form of a meditation. This meditational form tends to bring the reader directly into the writer's world and mind.

The discontinuity of these forms, Dr. Frye asserts, reflects an air of aloofness on the writer's part. More important though, it draws the reader to the writer and makes him pause and ponder the writer's ideas.

At this point we arrive at the crux of Dr. Frye's analysis. He claims that through this discontinuous form the literature becomes the possession of the writer for his own personal use. When the writer draws us into his thoughts, the literature then becomes equally our possession. Dr. Frye cautions, however, that since the reader's personal commitments are absorbed into this possessional process, he must still remain capable of guiding his criticism to an "aesthetic judgment" of the work. This is difficult for the reader.

Professor Frye concludes that ultimately this "possession of literature must evolve into literature possessing you." Then the literature becomes something in which the reader immerses himself and is led into a fuller understanding that enhances his skill as reader, critic, and writer.

JIM and DEAN
Gambier Barbers

The Oberlin Honor System 2nd in F. C. C. Article Series

The Honor System developed in 1909 as a result of general conviction that faculty control of examinations had proved unsatisfactory, both in failure to prevent cheating on exams and in its tendency to cause ill will between faculty and students.* The System was devised by Men's Senate and Women's Board, endorsed by the faculty, and adopted by the students at a special assembly. The separate Men's and Women's Honor Courts which originally administered the systems have since united to form a single nine-member Honor Committee, and been supplemented by a faculty committee which reviews its decisions.

The Honor System puts responsibility for maintaining high standards of academic honesty directly on each student, who is automatically under the System upon admission to the College, Conservatory, or Graduate School of Theology. Professors leave the room during examinations and quizzes, and often assign out-of-class blueprints to be taken on the student's own time at a location of his choice. A student may leave an examination room for a break at any time. In most courses he is required to sign the Honor Pledge, "I have neither given nor received aid on this examination," at the end of his test. Under this system "honor" is not something externally forced on a student by a proctor peering over his shoulder, but an attitude which has opportunity to develop each time he must decide whether or not to look at the exposed bluebook of the person next to him. The purpose of the Honor System, which applies to all work done for academic credit, is thus not only prevention of cheating, but development of mature, self-respecting individuals.

The responsibility of each student in maintaining academic honesty under the Honor System extends much further than his deciding not to cheat himself. He is requested to find out from each of his professors how the Honor System applies to that particular course, and to be alert for and report any conditions conducive to cheating, such as a crowded examination room. Also, since violations of the Honor System sometimes do occur, "a student or faculty member observing or having evidence of cheating is expected to report this information to any member of the Honor Committee" (1953 Charter). If he wants to, he may first give the accused a chance to report himself. This reporting is encouraged in the hope that violators may be helped by recognition of his infraction, and to prevent respect for the Honor System from being undermined by general knowledge of successful violations. The name of the accuser is never given to the accused, except on approval by 2/3 of both the Honor Committee and Student Council.

An important part of the Honor Committee's function in maintaining the System is the education of new students and faculty members about the Honor System and their responsibility under it. This is done by sending a letter and a charter to each freshman and transfer student during the summer previous to entry, and discussing the System with them in small group meetings during the first few weeks of school. Members also talk with

each new faculty person, and send letters to the general faculty reminding them of their responsibility under the Honor System. The committee seeks to cooperate with students and faculty in detecting and eliminating conditions conducive to cheating, and to constantly re-evaluate the Honor System and make necessary changes, which are subject to approval by Student Council and the faculty. In cases of suspected violation the Honor Committee interviews and decides guilt or innocence of the accused.

Anyone accused of cheating is considered innocent until convicted guilty, and a unanimous vote of the Committee is required for conviction. The Committee discusses the evidence with the accused in an informal manner, and attempts to investigate all circumstances relevant to the case. If the accused confesses or is judged guilty, the Committee carefully considers the conditions under which the cheating took place (for example, considerable academic pressure or disturbance by personal problems) and the violator's attitude toward his mistake. Emphasis is on helping the individual realize the significance of what he has done, and punishment is determined according to the seriousness of the violation and the degree to which the individual needs to be reminded of it. These punishments range from a letter of reprimand in light cases to four hours added to a student's graduation requirement, or, in the case of a second violation, suspension. The Committee's decision is reviewed by the faculty Committee, mainly as a check on the student Committee's method of arriving at its decision, and then referred to the dean of the appropriate school. However, the student Committee's decision is almost never altered. No record is made of any punishment, and Committee members never give out any information regarding a case. A short article appears in the *Oberlin Review* after each violation, giving the facts of the case without mentioning names. If a student feels that a decision is unjust he may appeal to the dean of his school.

Applications for the Honor Committee and its chairmanship are open to the student body once a year. The Committee itself interviews and selects new members and the chairman, subject to approval of Student Council. Students are encouraged to think about the Honor System and discuss their ideas with the Committee at the two open meetings held during the year.

The general feeling toward the Honor System on the part of the students seems to be a pride that it works so well and an appreciation of the advantage it affords.

*From *History of the Honor System, 1930*, compiled by the student Honor Courts.

Air Force Academy Trip

(Cont. from Page 1, Col. 4)

of the \$138,797,000 appropriated by Congress for the Academy was expended and that the Academy is now 97 percent complete. In addition to construction costs the Air Force has spent \$22,000,000 for equipment and furnishings, while much money has come from other sources. Twelve-hundred homes for military personnel were financed by private investment funds, while the Air Force Academy Foundation, an organization of civic leaders, has raised private funds to the amount of \$200,000 for a golf course and plans a fund raising campaign for the construction of a 40,000-seat football stadium.

On Friday morning the group heard briefings by Academy officials on various aspects of the Academy, including the academic curriculum, the airmanship program, the intercollegiate athletic and physical education program, and cadet selection and evaluation.

Briefly stated Academy's mission is to educate, train, and motivate young men for lifetime careers as Air Force Officers. In more detail, the mission is to provide instruction, experience, and motivation to each cadet, so that he will graduate with the qualities of leadership and knowledge required of an Air Force officer, and with a basis for continued development throughout a lifetime of service to his country. This will lead to readiness for responsibilities as a future air commander.

The four-year academic curriculum is designed to provide a foundation for further development in any of numerous fields open to Air Force officers. It is neither an engineering nor a liberal arts program, but combines certain elements of both. Studies are balanced between the social sciences and humanities, on the one hand, and the basic sciences and applied sciences, on the other. Along with their academic studies, cadets receive four years of equally important training in airmanship which includes military, leadership, physical and navigation training. Those who complete the four year course of study receive a bachelor degree, the aeronautical rating of navigator, and commissions as second lieutenants in the Regular Air Force. Most graduates then take full-scale military pilot training after leaving the Academy. The prescribed curriculum at the Academy totals 183 credit hours, (Kenyon's totals 102) including both academic and military airmanship studies.

In the afternoon the visitors broke up into smaller groups for discussions with academic personnel in their particular fields of interest. Professors English, Baly, and Longaker conferred with the Academy political science department while the Messrs. Pfeiffer, Baum, Edwards, and Miss Speck toured the physical education building and learned more about the athletic programs of the Academy.

The group returned to Kenyon Saturday afternoon.

Date Feeding

(Cont. from Page 2, Col. 3)

sometimes prove disastrous. One of our esteemed acquaintances recently fainted on the street in Lexington — not, as commonly and censoriously supposed, because she had evilly over-indulged in alcohol, but simply from hunger.

We were concerned when another friend of ours was peacefully passed out in a corner, missing all the delights of a Saturday night combo party. Her date couldn't understand it, as he had just bought her dinner. We grasped the situation later, when we found that it had been her first meal since arriving in Lexington Friday afternoon. Logically, all drink and no food makes . . . a drunk girl.

Either way, if you are a gentleman, you are likely to end up carrying your date. We're convinced that you'd be wiser to invest in a hamburger now and then, and least keep her on her own two feet.

Try to avoid carrying this principle to such extremes that your date finds herself hiking from Morningside Heights to Doremus Gymnasium in her new cocktail dress and the pouring rain. We're recalling our freshman days, and not with pleasure, when our freshman dates guided us through the town on foot while actives' cars sat and rotted in the parking lot. A pledge's date should not be made to suffer such humble standing. Lower yourselves, actives, and in the name of the fraternity give the little brother a ride!

The fraternity reputation is important at R-M. There are some houses that are known to be obstacle courses of broken beer bottles and pawing drunks — a formidable gantlet for any girl to run. Others present the icy impression that the butler is out to lunch, and the brothers can't speak to us until he returns. We prefer the houses where we're assured of a friendly introduction to the members (and their dates and housemothers), without having this friendliness bit carried too far.

Some well-meaning boys put a lot of time and thought into planning their weekends' activities. The weekend becomes a succession of athletic events, TV, and flicks. Remember that your date may not know a first down from a quarter, could have already seen that picture, and probably left her glasses back at school anyhow.

Incidentally, we know of one boy who gave up his white Thunderbird, honor studies, and dating, in order to devote his time to television. This astute gentleman had obviously learned that clashing interests do not always mix well, particularly girls and televised sports. However, he was at UVA, and we can hardly commend his ultimate choice.

We present our opinions with the hope that we haven't trod upon too many toes, and with the assurance that there is a lot that's right about W&L weekends. A spontaneous reply to your question pretty well reflected our thoughts: "What's wrong with W&L weekends? There aren't enough of them!"

Cuba

(Cont. from Page 1, Col. 3)

own party. This law stipulates that all land over one thousand acres is to be expropriated and redistributed in lots of sixty-six acres to the peasants. Further, the program for compensation is based on the land tax values of Batista which are considerably lower than the actual market value of the land. This form of compensation has had serious effects on foreign investment as well as on Cuba's middle class which initially supported Castro completely.

Another area of unrest in Cuba, Professor Warner reported, is the strained relations with the United States. Castro begrudges the fact that the United States was hesitant in proclaiming an arms embargo during the Cuban Revolution, and the apparent approbation on the part of the United States of the pro-Batista ambassadors stationed in Havana. Castro is further irked at the American press for what he called their "libel on his regime" during the mass executions which followed his rise to power.

The United States are similarly angered by 1.) Castro's suspension of habeas corpus, 2.) fear of ultimate communist control in Cuba caused by the prevalent economic situation, and, 3.) Castro's announcement that Cuba would remain neutral in a Soviet-U. S. clash.

What kind of leader is Castro? Is he another Batista, Bolivar, or even Robespierre? In answering these questions, Professor Warner pointed out the amazing similarity between Castro and Robespierre, and between the Castro regime and the Reign of Terror of 1794. Such a comparison is attributed to four characteristics of the Castro regime: 1) the indefiniteness of the termination of revolutionary government, 2) the concentration of power, Castro's affinity to the left and rather indifference toward the middle class, 3) the Utopian nature of his program, that is the genuine desire for equality, 4) Castro's intolerance of the opposition as witnessed by the arrests of his former generals and the dismissal of former President Manuel Urrutia.

Professor Warner concluded by categorizing the courses of action available to the United States. First, we may be patient and allow Castro time to attempt to solve Cuba's economic problem. The United States, did offer Castro financial credit, however, the Cuban Premier demanded financial aid amounting to \$30 billion dollars which is ridiculous when compared with the estimated 17 billion given to Europe in the Marshall Plan. Professor Warner seemed to feel that the most effective course of action for the U. S. to take was to work through the Pan-American organization which substitutes a collective security for the unilateral system of protection previously employed by U. S.

Please Patronize
Our Advertisers

Beer Wine

**HAYES
GROCERY**

Gambier, Ohio

Cigarettes Food

YOU'LL FIND

- Top - Siders
- Desert Boots
- Bass Weejums
- English By Ford Hosiery

Only at

LEMASTERS

Mount Vernon, Ohio

The People's Bank

Gambier, Ohio
Member of Federal Deposit
Insurance Corp.

THREE BARBERS

CLOSED MONDAY

PALACE BARBER SHOP

404 West High Street, Mount Vernon, Ohio

We cut your hair to suit you — not us.

**WILSON'S
Home Market**

Food & General Merchandise
GA 7-2903